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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/781,377	02/18/2004	Randall L. Duncan	IDF 2557 (4000-15600)	2796
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/781,377

Applicant(s)

DUNCAN ET AL.

Examiner

JOHN A. ANDERSON

Art Unit

3696

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 14 July 2009.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-5, 7-25 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SF/ICE)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. In the amendment filed 07/14/2009, claims 1-5 and 7-25 are pending and are presented for examination.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.
3. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:
 1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.

2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
 4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.
4. Claims 1-5 and 7-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bowman-Amuah M.K. (US Pat No: 6529909) and in view of Daley K (US Pat No: 5650994).
5. As regards claims 1-5 and 7-25 , Bowman-Amuah M.K. discloses a system for streaming conversion of data from a first system to a second system, comprising
- an extractor component that extracts a unit of data from the first system; [column 20, lines 25-34]; [column 293 lines 60-65]
 - a translator component that converts the unit of data from a first data format compatible with the first system to a second data format compatible with the second system; and [column 44 lines 65 to column 45 lines 1] Fig 69.
 - Bowman-Amuah M.K. does not disclose a loader component that loads the unit of data converted to the second data format into the second system, and the extractor, the translator, and loader components convert the unit of data during normal operation of the first and second systems, wherein the normal operation comprises operating on data from the first system other than the unit of data from the first system during the conversion of the unit of data from the first system,

and wherein the extractor, translator, and loader components extract, convert, and load generally in parallel.

Daley K discloses a loader component that loads the unit of data converted to the second data format into the second system, and the extractor, the translator, and loader components convert the unit of data during normal operation of the first and second systems, wherein the normal operation comprises operating on data from the first system other than the unit of data from the first system during the conversion of the unit of data from the first system, and wherein the extractor, translator, and loader components extract, convert, and load generally in parallel.[column 41 lines 40-50]

It would have been obvious for a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to use Daley K in the device of Bowman-Amuah M.K. The motivation would have been to the PVC controller in turn provides confirmation to the Level 1 Gateway 108. [column 41 lines 40-50]

Response to Arguments

6. Applicant's arguments filed 1-5,7-25 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Examiner would like to draw the Applicant's attention to Bowman-Amuah (Patent 6529909). The references teach all the features disclosed in the claims. Bowman-Amuah teaches a first object attribute is directed to the attribute

converter for conversion to a first database value. A second database value is directed to the attribute converter for conversion to a second object attribute. [Abstract]

Bowman-Amuah teaches streaming media including data. SMIL is based on XML and does not represent a specific media format. Instead, SMIL defines the tags that link different media types together. The language enables Web authors to sort multimedia content into separate audio, video, text, and image files and streams which are sent to a user's browser. The SMIL tags then specify the "schedule" for displaying those components by determining whether they should be played together or sequentially. This enables elaborate multimedia presentations to be created out of smaller, less bandwidth-consuming components. [column 42 lines 33-43]

Bowman-Amuah teaches a controller used for "generally in parallel" streaming. The following is an example of a meta-directory product: Zoomit VIA--integrates network operating system directories, application databases, and human resource databases (includes Lotus cc:Mail, Lotus Notes, Novell NDS, MICROSOFT NT Domain Controller and Active Directory, MICROSOFT Exchange, Banyan VINES, Netscape Directory Server), thus allowing unified access and maintenance. [column 64 lines 29-39]

The following are examples of products that provide Domain services: Network Information Service (NIS)--Developed and licensed by Sun Microsystems for use in UNIX environments, NIS tracks user names, passwords, user IDs, group IDs, and host names (along with other system files) through a centralized NIS database. MICROSOFT'S Windows NT Server Domain Controller. [column 64 lines 51-61]

To use an analogy, the designer of a PC workstation would initially think in terms of logical components such as Disk Storage, Memory, Display, etc. These are analogous to Business Components. At some point in the design process, however, this thinking must become more precise. For example, Disk Storage might become a Hard Disk Drive and Disk Controller Card. These are analogous to Partitioned Business Components. And finally, the designer might use generic parts in the design of the Disk Controller Card, such as Memory Chips for cache, Bus Adapters, etc. These are analogous to Engineering Components. [column 126-127 lines 64-07]

For example, a business event controller class in a system must somehow specify the relationships between its relevant business components and the widgets which may interact with them on the application window. There are two fundamental approaches in specifying these relationships. The first is for an initialization method to be invoked in the controller which may perform the

processing required to define these relationships. The other is for that business class to specify the bare minimum information required to infer these relationships such that a common architectural component can perform the actual processing required to define the relationships during runtime. [column 186 lines 28-38]

Applicant should conclude that the claimed limitations are unpatentable over the prior art cited.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to JOHN A. ANDERSON whose telephone number is (571)270-3327. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday 8:00 to 5:00 Pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Hani Kazimi can be reached on 571-272-6745. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/John A Anderson/

Examiner, Art Unit 3696

John A Anderson

Examiner

Art Unit 3696

/J. A. A./

Examiner, Art Unit 3696 10/30/2009

/Hani M. Kazimi/

Primary Examiner, Art Unit 3691